

Denounces The Franchise Bill As Prussian

Scathing Arrangement by J.H. Sinclair, M. P.

A Conscript Liberal

W. A. Buchanan Says He Cannot Support Government Which Breaks Pledges — Impressive Appeal by Sir Wilfrid Laurier

"It is a Prussian measure," said Sir Wilfrid Laurier in the House of Commons last night in a telling speech on the "war time election act." He added that "the government is taking a step which will cause serious injury to the country."

J. H. Sinclair of Guyborough, N. S., compared the policy of the Conservative government to that of Paul Kruger in South Africa, a policy which would be contrary to the peace, order and good government of Canada.

Although he had lined up with the government on the conscription issue, W. A. Buchanan, a western Liberal, said that he could not go back to his people and support a government which had broken its most solemn pledges. Since the war began he had appealed to western Liberals of alien extraction for war service, holding out to them the government's pledge of citizenship rights to all who obey the law, but now the government has repudiated the pledged word of Canada.

Other western Liberals who had followed the government on the conscription issue took the same stand.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier's amendment to the bill was voted down on a straight party division, and the government indicated the intention to jam the bill through by invoking the closure if necessary to prevent delay.

Ottawa, Sept. 10.—Sir Robert Borden, who has been indisposed for several days, was in his place when the house met this afternoon. Lord Northcliffe and Lord Richard Neville occupied seats on the floor of the house, to the right of the speaker.

Sir Robert Borden at once moved "that the orders of the day be now read." The purpose of this motion was to pass over the hour for private bills.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier inquired as to the reasons for this motion.

"Because we desire to proceed with order number two" (the war time election act), the premier replied.

"That is an important order and we do not object," said the opposition leader.

Sir George Foster then moved "that the debate on the second reading of this bill shall not be further adjourned."

The opposition challenged the motion and a division followed.

Sir Robert Borden and Sir Wilfrid Laurier were both cheered when they voted. The closure motion was adopted.

SUFFERED TERRIBLY For Days and Nights From DIARRHOEA

Diarrhoea arises from many causes such as a change of diet, change of water, change of climate, catching cold, the eating of unripe fruits or anything that will cause an excess of bile.

On the first signs of any looseness of the bowels it should not be neglected, but should be looked after immediately, for if not diarrhoea, dysentery or some other serious bowel complaint may ensue.

Miss Florence Harfield, 325 Laurier avenue, Toronto, Ont., writes: "I was troubled with a violent attack of diarrhoea. I suffered terribly with it for four days and nights, and finally I became so weak I did not think I could stand it any longer. My sister advised me to try a bottle of Dr. Fowler's Strawberry. I did so, and after I had taken three doses I felt a whole lot relieved. I kept on taking it, and by the time I had taken six doses, the diarrhoea had completely stopped. It did not leave me constipated. I think it a wonderful remedy, as it is so quick to act. I will recommend it to all my friends."

There are so many spurious "Strawberry" preparations sold that you should see that the name "Dr. Fowler's" is on every bottle you buy. Price 38c. Manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

You Can Tell The People Who Have Iron In Their Blood — Strong, Healthy, Vigorous Folks

Doctor Says Ordinary Nuxated Iron Will Make Nervous Run-down People 100 per cent. Stronger in Two Weeks' Time in Many Cases.

New York, N.Y.—"One glance is enough to tell which people have iron in their blood," said Dr. E. Seuer, a Boston physician who has studied widely both in this country and in Great European medical institutions, in a recent discourse. They are the ones that do and dare. The others are in the weak class. Sleepless nights spent worrying over supposed ailments, constant dosing with habit forming drugs and narcotics for nervous weakness, stomach, liver or kidney disease and useless attempts to brace up with strong coffee or other stimulants are what keep them suffering and vainly longing to be strong. Their real trouble is lack of iron in the blood. Without iron the blood has no power to change food into living tissue and therefore nothing you eat does you any good; you don't get the strength out of it. The moment iron is supplied the multitude of dangerous symptoms disappear. I have seen dozens of nervous, run-down people who were ailing all the time, double and even triple their strength and endurance and entirely get rid of every sign of dyspepsia, liver and other trouble in from ten to fourteen days' time simply by taking iron in the proper form. And this, after they had in some cases been doctoring for months without any benefit.

If you are not strong or well you owe



stands for Quality plus Comfort REFUSE IMITATIONS.

on a division of 48 to 28, a government majority of 25.

Hugh Guthrie voted with the government.

Mr. Turfitt, after the vote, said: "Mr. Speaker, I was not paired. I intended to vote for the motion but I was not paying any attention. (Laughter.)"

An Unfair Measure

J. H. Sinclair, of Guyborough, who continued the debate, said that the bill would improve his own chances of reelection. The giving of the vote to relations of soldiers would increase his majority. There were no votes of alien enemy birth in his constituency.

But the bill would not appeal to fair-minded people. Mr. Sinclair suggested that the solicitor-general should change the title of the bill to "the war time Prussian-Junker Act." The purpose was to establish a military autocracy. "We on this side," added Mr. Sinclair, "favor democracy."

The member for Guyborough went on to say that the bill would disfranchise 1,000,000 women and this despite the fact that the prime minister had submitted a resolution to give the vote to women. That was supposed to be the policy of the government and this bill was a direct violation of the promise made by parliament. The government, Mr. Sinclair said, had scoured the world to secure votes while denying the privilege to women. The only explanation of the fact given was that it fears the votes of the women of Canada.

Mr. Sinclair approved of the extension of the franchise to the relatives of soldiers but described the disfranchisement of alien born as a "vicious provision."

Mr. Sinclair referring to the South African war, raised a laugh by referring to Hon. Arthur Meighen as "the Paul Kruger of Portage la Poudre." In closing, Mr. Sinclair said the government was afraid to face the electorate in a fair fight.

Dr. Edwards, of Frontenac, who followed, disputed the statement that the bill would disfranchise 1,000,000 women in Canada.

The right to vote could not be taken away from the women, he said, because they did not possess the vote.

Dr. Edwards said that the time was not ripe for woman suffrage in Ontario. No one would claim that even the women who have devoted their time to war work have as much right to vote as the relatives of soldiers overseas.

Sir Wilfrid

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who followed, first reviewed conditions which had existed in Canada in regard to the franchise, explaining that up to 1887 the franchise was on the basis of the provincial lists. Then a federal act was passed which remained in force until 1897, when it was again decided to adopt the provincial lists. Every one, he said, would agree that the provincial lists have given the greatest amount of satisfaction. In the United States he said, the principle of state franchise prevailed.

The bill now under discussion, the opposition leader went on to say while adopting the principle of the provincial franchise in some cases, opposed it in others. In the four western provinces, for instance, the provincial franchise makes no distinction between class and class, but this bill provides that one important branch of the community shall be denied the right to vote.

Mr. Meighen rose to assert that the provincial lists make some distinctions. "Not so far as British subjects are concerned," Sir Wilfrid replied.

Mr. Meighen observed that in British Columbia Chinese and Japanese are not permitted to vote.

A Strong Argument

Sir Wilfrid described this argument as "very specious." He declared that the object of the bill is to deny certain naturalized Canadian rights freely granted to them by the province. There was no reason to believe he said, why men of German and Austrian birth cannot give an unbiased judgment on the questions of the debate. He was not prepared to admit that a man who comes from Europe, to establish a home in Canada would prove to be a traitor to the land of his adoption. These men are

it to yourself to make the following test: See how long you can work or how far you can walk without becoming tired. Next take two five-grain tablets of ordinary nuxated iron three times per day after meals for two weeks.

Then test your strength again and see for yourself how much you have gained. There is nothing like good old iron to put color in your cheeks and sound, healthy flesh on your bones. But you must take iron in a form that can be easily absorbed and assimilated like nuxated iron if you want it to do you any good, otherwise it may prove worse than useless.

NOTE—Nuxated Iron, recommended above by Dr. E. Seuer, is one of the newer organic iron compounds. Unlike the older inorganic iron products, it is easily assimilated, does not injure the teeth, make them black, nor upset the stomach on the contrary, it is a most potent remedy in nearly all forms of indigestion, as well as for nervous, run-down conditions. The manufacturers have such great confidence in Nuxated Iron that they offer to forfeit \$100.00 to any charitable institution if they cannot take any man or woman under 60 who lacks iron and increase their strength 100 per cent or over in four weeks' time, provided they have no serious organic trouble. They also offer to refund your money if it does not at least double your strength and endurance in ten days' time. It is dispensed in this city by Watson's Drug Store and all other druggists.

most cases had left Europe to get away from governments which would not respect their pledges. They came to this land, the government of which they believed would respect all pledges, given Sir Wilfrid went on to state that although there were in the United States one hundred citizens of German birth as compared with one in Canada, yet the government of that country does not propose to take for them this humiliating step. It is reserved for the parliament of Canada to deny to them all the honor of the British crown which made certain promises to them would not be respected.

Sir Wilfrid quoted the naturalization pledge given to an alien on his becoming a Canadian citizen. It reads in part: "Naturalized as a British subject and is within Canada entitled to all political and other rights, powers and privileges, and subject to all obligations to which natural-born British subjects are entitled or are subject."

This was the pledge, Sir Wilfrid went on, which the government was proposing to set at naught. The men to be disfranchised would be mainly Slavs, Moravians, Galicians, Ruthenians and Bukovinians, men of Slav origin, who had for years and centuries been taxed about in their allegiance. They were to-day Austrians by force of law, but their heart was not with Austria. They were rather looking towards Russia in the hope, perhaps, not that they would become Russians, but that their states would become independent. By their allegiance these men were in full sympathy with the cause for which Canadians were fighting. Further not satisfied with taking away the franchise from these naturalized British subjects, it was proposed to take away the franchise from the women of Canada in Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. The minister of justice had expressed the opinion, on a previous occasion, that the women of these provinces would not be entitled to vote in dominion elections. If they were not entitled to vote then it was not the duty of the house of commons to give them the vote. The only proper way would be to give the franchise to all women. Sir Wilfrid was willing to give all credit due to female relatives of soldiers, but he said there were thousands of women who might have no relatives at the front, but who had done all that it was possible for them to do in order to help the cause. The only thing that they had not done was to go to the front, but who had done all that it was possible for them to do in order to help the cause. The only thing that they had not done was to go to the front, but who had done all that it was possible for them to do in order to help the cause.

It, he ought to know—that if the United States had made the same proportionate effort as this that Canada made in the first few months after war broke out in 1911, she would have raised within six weeks after she entered the war, an army of 500,000 men; she would have had that army on the ocean en route to France.

This was a war-time election which the leader of the opposition had forced upon the country. So far as the disqualification of aliens of enemy nationality was concerned, there was some consideration that Sir Wilfrid had not taken into account. Was it seriously proposed that these men should be sent to the front line trenches to fight men of their own blood? If they were to be called upon to pronounce judgment upon the issue of war election would Sir Wilfrid shrink from declaring that they ought to be subject to military service, the same as other citizens of Canada?

"If he takes the one position," Sir Robert declared, "it seems to me that he should take the other. He has taken care, however, not to put that forward for reasons which are very obvious."

Straight Party Vote

Shortly after 1 o'clock the house of commons divided on the Laurier amendment to the war time elections act. The amendment was rejected on a straight party division of 46 to 84. A government majority of 12.

Hon. William Pugsley then moved a second amendment, which will be voted on at 2 o'clock, as well as the main motion.

Commissioner McElean has announced that he will move for the appointment of a milk inspector.

It was announced in Boston yesterday that the steamers Yale, Harvard, Old Colony, Massachusetts, Bunker Hill and other steamers on the route between Boston and New York, are to be taken over by the navy department and are to be converted into anti-submarine craft. Mr. Currie, local agent of the Eastern S. S. Corporation at this port, said yesterday that it was possible that the St. John-Boston service would be interfered with. He thought that freight steamers may take the place of two of the line steamers which are at present on the route.

Freight Steamers For The Boston Service

Lieut.-Col. F. Lydon Dead

Montreal, Sept. 10.—Lieut.-Col. Fred Lydon died at his residence here this morning at the age of eighty years and three months. He was the patron and founder of the Highland cadets.

ASK YOUR FRIEND

There is hardly a neighborhood in any city, town or hamlet in the United States where women cannot be found who have derived benefit from Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. For more than forty years this botanic remedy has been overcoming some of the worst cases of female ills. As one woman has found help she has told another, who has used it with the same result; so the use of this great medicine has spread from shore to shore by the recommendation of those who have found it good. Therefore, ask your neighbor, let her tell you from experience the benefit which ailing women derive from the use of this famous medicine.

THE MILITARY SERVICE ACT has received the assent of the Governor-General and is now part of the law of the land. It will be enforced accordingly, and the patriotic and good sense of the people can be relied upon to support it. Resistance to its enforcement, however, by word or act must and will be repressed, as resistance to any other law in force must be.



CANADA

Military Service Act, 1917

Explanatory Announcement by the Minister of Justice

THE MILITARY SERVICE ACT has received the assent of the Governor-General and is now part of the law of the land. It will be enforced accordingly, and the patriotic and good sense of the people can be relied upon to support it. Resistance to its enforcement, however, by word or act must and will be repressed, as resistance to any other law in force must be.

Reinforcements under the Military Service Act immediately required

It is the intention of the Government immediately to exercise the power which the Act confers and to call out men for military service in order to provide reinforcements for the Canadian Forces. This is necessary since the military authorities report that the reserves available or in sight for reinforcement will shortly be exhausted unless this step be taken.

First call limited to men between 20 and 34 who were unmarried or widowers without children on July 6, 1917

The present call will be limited to men not in the schedule of exemptions who were unmarried or widowers without children on 6th July, 1917, are at least twenty years of age, and were born on or since 1st January, 1883. Of this Class all those will be entitled to conditional exemption whose services in their present occupations, agricultural, industrial or other, are essential in the national interest, and whose business or domestic responsibilities are such that serious hardship would ensue if their services be required. Conscientious scruples based upon a prohibition of combatant service by the articles of faith of the religious denomination to which men belong will also be respected. The men first required to serve will consequently be those who can be called upon with the least disturbance of the economic and social life of the country.

Civil Tribunals to deal with exemptions

Questions of exemption will be determined, not by the military authorities or by the Government, but by civil tribunals composed of representative men who are familiar with local conditions in the communities in which they serve, who will generally have personal knowledge of the economic and family reasons which those whose cases come before them have had for not volunteering their services and who will be able sympathetically to estimate the weight and importance of such reasons. Provincial Appellate Tribunals constituted from the existing judiciary of the respective provinces will be provided to correct mistakes made by Local Tribunals, and a Central Appellate Tribunal for the whole of Canada, selected from among the present Judges of the Supreme Court of Canada, will be constituted in order that identical principles may be applied throughout the country. In this way every man may rest assured of the fair and full consideration of his circumstances and the national requirements both civil and military.

Proclamation will announce the day

A proclamation will issue calling out the bachelors and widowers referred to and fixing a day on or before which every man must report for service to the military authorities unless he has before that day made an application for exemption.

How to apply for exemption

Applications for exemption may be made by written notice on forms which will be available at every post office, and will be transmitted free of postage. They will not, however, be required to be made in this way, but may be presented by the applicants in person to the exemption tribunals. The cases of those who have given written notice in advance will take precedence, and appearance in person will therefore be likely to involve considerably more inconvenience and delay to the men concerned, so that it is recommended that advantage be generally taken of the facilities for written application.

Exemption Tribunals in all parts of Canada

The local exemption tribunals will be constituted with the least delay possible, consistent with the selection of representative individuals to compose them, and the instruction of the members in their duties. There will be more than one thousand of such tribunals throughout Canada, each consisting of two members, one of whom will be nominated by a Joint Committee of Parliament, and the other by one of the Judges of the existing Courts. Every effort will be made by the wide distribution of tribunals, and by provision where necessary for their sitting in more than one place, to minimise the inconvenience to which men will be put in obtaining the disposition of their cases.

A Registrar will be appointed in each Province, who will be named in the proclamation and to whom enquiries may be addressed. Each Provincial Registrar will transmit to the appropriate tribunal the applications for exemption which have been submitted in advance of the sittings, and men who have sent these in will not be required to attend the tribunals until notified to do so. Other applicants should attend personally on the tribunal without notice.

How to report for service

Men who do not desire to claim exemption will report to the military authorities for service either by mail or in person at any time after the issue of the proclamation. Forms of report by mail will be found in all post offices, and, like applications for exemption, will be transmitted free of postage.

Early report advantageous

No man who reports for service will, although he may be medically examined and passed as fit, be required to go into camp or join a battalion until after a day fixed by the proclamation sufficiently late to permit of the disposition by the local tribunals of most, if not all, of the applications for exemption which may come before them. Thus no advantage will be gained by delaying or disadvantage incurred by prompt report for service on the part of those who do not intend to apply for exemption.

Facilities for immediate medical examination

Immediately upon the issue of the proclamation, medical boards will sit at every mobilization centre for the examination of men who report for service or who, subject to their right within the time limited to apply for exemption, desire to have their physical fitness determined in order to allay any doubt as to their physical condition, or to know definitely and in advance whether there is a possibility of their services being required. Certificates of physical unfitness issued by these Medical Boards will be accepted without any further investigation by exemption tribunals when they sit. Men found physically fit who have not reported for service may nevertheless apply for exemption on any of the prescribed grounds, including even their physical condition if dissatisfied with the Medical Board's conclusion.

Notice to join the colors

As reinforcements are required, notice to report at the nearest mobilization centre will be given from time to time to the men found liable and passed as fit for service. Disobedience of such notice will render the offender liable to punishment, but punishment for failure to report for military service, or to report subsequently for duty when called upon, will be imposed ordinarily by the civil magistrates; offenders, however, will remain liable for the performance of their military duties notwithstanding any civil punishment which may be imposed and will be liable to military punishment in cases in which civil proceedings are not taken.

Watch for the Proclamation

Notice of the day appointed for the making of a claim for exemption or for report for military service will be published as widely as possible, but, as no personal notice can be given until the individuals called out have so reported themselves or claimed exemption, men possibly concerned are warned to inform themselves with regard to the day fixed, since neglect may involve the loss by them of important privileges and rights.

CHAS. J. DOHERTY,
Minister of Justice.

Ottawa, September 11, 1917.